

INDIANA DEPARTMENT  
OF  
HOMELAND SECURITY  
  
FIRE OFFICER STRATEGY  
AND  
TACTICS  
  
SAMPLE TEST

1. Reports that must be effectively communicated may include:
  - A. initial size-up reports.
  - B. tactical benchmark reports.
  - C. progress reports.
  - D. all of the above
  
2. As soon as victims are rescued, they should be moved to:
  - A. the triage area.
  - B. a neighboring home or building.
  - C. their physicians office.
  - D. the nearest medical facility.
  
3. Concrete strength depends on how it is supported. Heated concrete will exhibit the following properties:
  - A. will readily absorb heat.
  - B. when cooled can spall or crack.
  - C. spalling and cracks will weaken concrete.
  - D. all of the above
  
4. You have arrived on the scene of a working two-story structure fire. Upon your size-up and a quick fire flow and resource capability calculation, you discover that you do not have an adequate water supply nor the manpower to initiate the fireground objectives you have quickly developed. What strategic operational mode should you be in?
  - A. Offensive
  - B. Transitional
  - C. Defensive
  - D. Standby
  
5. Within the ICS system the Operations Chief is responsible for:
  - A. directing all tactical operations.
  - B. planning.
  - C. providing for medical assistance.
  - D. equipment.

6. A single story storage building is 100 x 75 feet and has an exposure on two sides . The required fire flow for this building at 75% involvement is:
- A. 2500 gpm.
  - B. 2813 gpm.
  - C. 3125 gpm.
  - D. 2344 gpm.
7. When pumping into an automatic sprinkler system and your pump pressure exceeds the normal water supply pressure, the:
- A. standpipe system will shut down.
  - B. normal supply valve will close.
  - C. both B and D are correct
  - D. fire department becomes the sole source of water on the system.
8. In balloon frame construction, what is the common hazard?
- A. lack of fire-stopping
  - B. light-weight construction
  - C. I-beam construction
  - D. sidewalls erected on the floor
9. A fire-cut joist is designed to:
- A. fall into the building .
  - B. stop flame from penetrating through the wall.
  - C. pull in the masonry walls under fire conditions.
  - D. push out masonry walls under fire conditions.
10. Why is it preferable to force entry near the location of the fire?
- A. The firefighters will get a better idea of the size of the fire.
  - B. Firefighters need to check for occupants in the most dangerous areas first.
  - C. This enables firefighters to get water on the fire more quickly and minimizes the physical hardship entailed in advancing hoselines.
  - D. It is not preferable to force entry near the location of the fire.

11. Identify the three (3) Incident priorities in order.
- A. life safety, property conservation, incident stabilization
  - B. incident stabilization, life safety, property conservation
  - C. life safety, incident stabilization, property conservation
  - D. property conservation, life safety, incident stabilization
12. The National Fire Protection Association categories buildings from Type 1 to 5. What building type is associated with NFPA Type 3?
- A. Fire-resistive
  - B. Noncombustible / Limited Combustible
  - C. Ordinary
  - D. Frame
13. Water for exposure protection is based on a percentage of the fire flow for the building and is \_\_\_\_\_ per side of the fire building.
- A. 25%
  - B. 50%
  - C. 75%
  - D. 100%
14. The National Fire Protection Association categorizes buildings from Type 1 to Type 5. What building type is associated with NFPA Type 1?
- A. Fire-resistive
  - B. Non-combustible / Limited Combustible
  - C. Ordinary
  - D. Frame
15. Positive pressure ventilation can move almost twice as much air. What other method(s) may be used?
- A. natural
  - B. self-ventilation
  - C. forced ventilation
  - D. all of the above

16. Effective fireground communication results in:

- A. improved firefighter safety.
- B. effective use of resources.
- C. improved interagency cooperation.
- D. all of the above

17. T F .Support activities are tasks carried out at fire incidents to support ongoing tactical operations

18. Important features of salvage tactics are:

- A. protect building contents.
- B. control water flow from within building.
- C. remove water from building.
- D. remove debris from building.
- E. all of the above

19. The National Fire Protection Association categories buildings from Type I to Type 5. What building type is associated with NFPA Type 5?

- A. Fire-resistive
- B. Noncombustible / Limited Combustible
- C. Ordinary
- D. Frame

20. ICS Groups when assigned are \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.

- A. geographical
- B. functional
- C. operational
- D. promotional

## **Reference List \*\* Indiana Fire Officer Strategy and Tactics**

*National Fire Academy "Managing Company Tactical Operations, Preparation (MCTO-P)" November 1992*  
*National Fire Academy "Managing company Tactical Operations, Decisionmaking (MCTO-D)" November 1992*  
*National Fire Academy "Managing Company Tactical Operations, Tactics (MCTO-T)" revised April 1993*  
*National Fire Academy "Strategy and Tactics for Initial Company Operations (STICO) August 2004*  
*National Fire Academy "Preparation for Initial Company Operations (PICO) July 2005*  
*National Incident Management System (NIMS) IS100, IS200, IS700*